



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## Camp and industrial centers:

3. Work in other countries.....	1,000,000
4. Increased staff:	
Headquarters war work.....	\$50,000
Industrial centers (10 possibly) ..	125,000
Hostess houses and other centers .....	250,000
Recreation and Girls' Workers .....	
Local Associations .....	50,000
Traveling expenses .....	50,000
	525,000
5. Foreign community work.....	100,000
6. National Board (headquarters and field)...	270,000
7. Junior War Council, Patriotic League.....	50,000
8. Publicity, including Magazine Patriotic League .....	100,000
9. Bureau of Social Morality Speakers.....	100,000
10. Work in colored communities affected by the war .....	200,000
11. Emergency and miscellaneous.....	255,000
	<hr/> \$4,000,000

... Russia's need and the service we may render was the subject of an interview recently given to the press by Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, just back from Russia, where he was head of the American Red Cross Special Commission. He said:

Russia's greatest need today is sincere friendship from the outside. In her struggle for a constitutional and democratic form of government, America can be of immense service, not so much in the way of gifts of money, but by letting the people of Russia know what is going on in this country, and what the United States is doing in the war. Russia is without any American news that is worth while. Most of what they hear about the United States in the war comes to them through pro-German propaganda, and is to the effect that this country is fighting for pecuniary gain; that the United States is a vassal of England, and that England wants to rule the world. They have not heard a word of President Wilson's reasons why we are in this war.

However, America is looked to by the Russians as their best friend.

... What is termed "The Acid Test" is submitted by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York City, in the form of a Workers' Bulletin, No. 7. Attention is here called to the fact that the channels for relief of these Eastern peoples is open, and that thus Americans have it in their power to save life as truly as if a child or helpless grown person were dying on their own doorsteps. Says this Bulletin further:

We refrain from repeating in this bulletin the more extended cablegrams, on the basis of which, supplemented by the reports of eye witnesses, the following official minimum estimate was made of the number of destitute in the various fields dependent upon this committee:

Region.	Total number destitute.	Of whom orphans.
Asia Minor .....	500,000	200,000
Syria (including Palestine) ..	1,200,000	75,000
Caucasus .....	350,000	100,000
Persia .....	90,000	25,000
Egypt .....	.....	.....
Southern Mesopotamia .....	.....	.....
Totals .....	2,140,000	400,000

Since the above estimate was made, official reports indicating that as many as 700,000 Greeks alone have been deported in Asia Minor, would not only indicate that the above estimate of 500,000 of all nationalities, including Armenians, was conservative, but that the total for all the fields is probably nearer 3,000,000 than 2,000,000, and that the total estimate of \$30,000,000 needed is conservative.

... A course of eleven lectures on "Current Developments in World Politics" is being given in New York City by Norman Angell and Emily Greene Balch. Miss Balch is giving the first eight lectures and Mr. Angell the three concluding ones. Five different series are being held: Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; Tuesday afternoons at 3:30, and Saturday mornings at 11 in the Hotel McAlpin; Friday afternoons at 3:30 in the Women's Club, 114 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, and Friday evenings at 8 in the McKinley Square Casino, 779 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, the Bronx. "To meet the constantly increasing demand for an interpretation of events in world politics and to further the political education of those who feel the responsibility of America's new international rôle," are set forth in the program as the purpose of the course.

... The New England Director of the American Peace Society, Dr. James L. Tryon, announces that engagements may now be made outside of New England for any or all of his various lectures. These lectures have been delivered with great success before church, school, and social organizations in all the New England States. Several of his lectures are illustrated with stereopticon views. Arrangements for these lectures may be made with Dr. Tryon direct, at his headquarters, 95 Exchange street, Portland, Maine, or through the national headquarters of the American Peace Society, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

## AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

#### *New England Department*

**S**PEAKING before the College Club, which met at the home of Bishop Brewster, in Portland, November 7th, Director Tryon, in referring to the friendship of the English-speaking peoples, the subject upon which he was lecturing, said: "The strongest tie between our two peoples is not that of blood, but of language and literature, and a common conception of law and government. They can appeal to each other and work together on principles which they both recognize and respect. That is why they see eye to eye in this war and why they are today fighting for democracy on the battle-grounds of Europe." Dr. Tryon has recently spoken at Parsons Field Seminary, Porter and Cornish High Schools and Brighton Academy, Me., as well as before the Whitefield and Littleton High Schools and the Red Cross of Bethlehem, where he contributed his services for the benefit of the relief fund. He spoke twice at the Congregational Church at North Conway, New Hampshire. His engagements in the vicinity of Portland included the Portland Equal Franchise League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Stroudwater, and Bethany Congregational Church, South Portland.

#### *South Atlantic States Department*

With the advice and co-operation of the leaders in his field, the Director has recently sent out a letter to all friends of internationalism in that district, urging

a campaign for spreading the educational and inspirational influence of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. The letter follows:

82 EAST 6TH ST., ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR FRIEND: The American Peace Society supports our Government in the present war. But when this awful war closes, as close it must, we desire a long era of peace to follow, so that the fruitage of religion and civilization may bless all people. President Wilson has wisely said that this can come only by the force of public sentiment.

Here is our work: to crystallize and advance the sentiment for world peace.

#### HOW TO DO IT

Our paper, the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, is one of the ablest of papers. Its editorials are masterly; its vision clear; its principles sound. We desire to place it in every college reading-room throughout the State and in every country preacher's home, for in these schools and in these homes are to be found the very springs of a nation's life.

We ask you to contribute the small sum of two dollars towards this worthy object.

Yours very truly,

J. J. HALL.

#### *Central West Department*

Since the last issue of the *ADVOCATE* the Director has had numerous requests from the State of Minnesota for literature bearing on the subject, "How should the world be organized so as to prevent wars in the future," the subject recently adopted for debate and discussion by the High School Discussion League of Minnesota. A business meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Peace Society was held Tuesday, October 23, 1917, at the Union League Club. A full discussion of the affairs of the Society took place. The Director has acted as a team captain in the present big drive of the local Y. M. C. A. to raise \$35,000,000 in one week for use in welfare work among the soldiers. The Director had a most enjoyable and profitable conference with Pacific Coast Director Robert C. Root, when recently he passed through the city from Washington to San Francisco.

#### *Pacific Coast Department*

The Director of this department ended his summer tour of the Middle West and some Eastern States with four speeches in Indiana, one at Friends' Five Years' Meeting, Richmond, Indiana, on "Christianizing Our Relations with the Orient," and three at Friends' Church, Winchester, Indiana, on "After the War: What?" "Looking Through the Golden Gate," "Work for Young Friends."

Since his return home the Director has had numerous calls for aid from high schools that are preparing for debates on some one of the present phases of international affairs.

#### AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

##### *Maine Branch*

The annual meeting of this Branch of the League was held at Bangor, Maine, on October 26, Alice May Douglas, of Bath, the secretary, presiding. A strong address was delivered before the meeting by Dr. F. O. Mills, the pastor of the Chestnut Street Church, of Portland. Dr. Mills outlined the relation of internal

troubles to the external ones in which the nation is at present plunged, and stated his belief that much of the industrial unrest of the time is directly attributable to the immigrants' feeling that their labor does not receive the protection from the authorities that is given to that of American citizens. A few remarks were made on this occasion by Dean Walsh, of the law school of the University of Maine, in the course of which he declared his belief that much of the strength of Germany, with which she has been able for so long to confront such tremendous odds, was due to her solicitude in the past for her workmen, in providing a system by which the laborer may never fail to be placed in touch with work which he needs and with employers who need his services. He believed that the spirit of common national aims thus welded together between the laboring class and the government was second only in strength to the actual military machine of the German government, of which, indeed, it was an integral and most important part.

#### NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY

Members of the Society were recently circularized with the following letter signed by the new Secretary of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Levermore:

##### To the Members of the New York Peace Society:

The Executive Committee of your Society has recently honored me with an election to the office of secretary.

In assuming the duties of that office, I hasten to unite myself with you and all other true American citizens in the patriotic support of our Government in the present war. In the enclosed leaflet I take pleasure in reaffirming, as my first executive action, the admirable utterances which embody an official declaration of our sentiments. Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to each and every member of this Society my personal greeting.

This Society bears the name of the oldest Peace Society in the world. It occupies a strategic position for exerting a wide influence. It has a splendid record of effort and achievement, as its recent year-books witness. For this the Society owes much to the wisdom and tireless labor of my predecessor, Mr. William H. Short.

But the future also invites to stupendous tasks. The need for educational enlightenment is greater than ever. In such a service, looking towards the triumph of democracy among nations leagued together to insure a just and righteous peace, the New York Peace Society hopes to be increasingly helpful.

Plans of action are being formulated, and I shall value words of suggestion and counsel from my associates. I scarcely need to add that members and friends are always welcome at the rooms of the Society.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE,  
*Secretary.*

#### CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Information has reached this country that a persistent propaganda is in progress in Germany, to the effect that under the stimulus and direction of peace organizations in the United States a widespread movement for immediate peace is going on here. In view of this information, the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment, at a meeting in New York on November 1st, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was subsequently cabled to all the countries of the world:

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled in annual meeting at Washington, D. C., on April 19-20 last, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

*"Resolved.* That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled for their annual meeting, declare hereby their belief that the most effectual means of promoting durable international peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial German Government to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States."

In view of recent events, emphasized by the widespread intrigues of the German Government to deceive and mislead the peace-loving people of the world, the Executive Committee of the Peace Endowment unanimously reaffirms this declaration and pledges the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the loyal support of those courses of action that will assure early, complete and final victory for the arms of the allied forces. The path to durable international peace on which the liberty-loving nations of the world would so gladly enter, is now blocked by the blind reliance of Germany upon the invincibility of German military power and upon its effectiveness as an instrument of international policy. This reliance must be broken before any other effective steps can be taken to secure international peace. It can only be broken by defeat.

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment call upon all lovers of peace to assist in every possible way in the effective prosecution of the war which has peace and not conquest for its aim.

James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Endowment, is now serving the Government in the capacity of Major and Judge Advocate, United States Reserves in Active Service, and has been detailed to the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder. He has been given an indefinite leave of absence by the Endowment, of which Dr. S. N. D. North is now Acting Secretary.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION

The quarterly report of the Society was issued March 31. In its summary of activities for the last quarter there are mentioned five new pamphlets issued and four articles on hand for publication. The important announcement is made that from now on the publications of the Society, formerly issued free, will be issued on subscription of twenty-five cents annually, or one dollar for five years. Six different books have been distributed in large numbers to clubs, libraries, etc., and in addition to these the Pan American Division has sent out three valuable works on Pan American relations, which it is hoped will subsequently be distributed also in Spanish. The Pan American Division has plans for an Inter-American magazine to be issued monthly, alternating in Spanish and in English. The first issue, to appear as the May issue, will contain nine articles of great interest at present, reprinted from recent American magazines. The Director reports considerable study during his recent visit to Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru of the cultural institutions in these countries, and particularly of the southern institutions. Many books were brought back by the Director and deposited in the New York Public Library.

#### WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

The annual report for 1916 of the Foundation, recently issued, gives at length the many activities of that organization, including its work with student clubs, with the American School Peace League, and other organiza-

tions, to public libraries and reading-rooms. In summing up his report the General Secretary makes in part the following statement:

Because world peace presupposes world organization, it is fitting that the World Peace Foundation should devote its energies and resources to organizing a league of nations, which shall provide for the judicial settlement of disputes and penalize wars undertaken without resort to arbitration and conciliation. Such a league is the first step toward world organization and world peace. The establishment of the proposed league is as much a patriotic duty as a duty to humanity. Its success is as necessary to our own national safety and prosperity as to the safety and prosperity of civilization.

The Foundation announces the early appearance of a bi-monthly magazine to represent its organization, entitled *A League of Nations*. Owing to the requirements of the Post-Office Department, this magazine is placed upon a subscription basis, the yearly rate being twenty-five cents, or five years for \$1.00. Subscriptions may be mailed to the Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

#### LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Through its thirty-two field secretaries maintained in the military cantonments and national military training camps throughout the country, the League has arranged for supplying to the men in training regular editions of a new publication entitled *Trench and Camp*, which takes the form of a weekly newspaper of eight pages. Four pages, says the League's announcement, are prepared in New York, and consist of news of general interest. These, in matrix form, are sent to thirty-two newspapers in cities near the camps which are co-operating with the field secretaries. Four pages of local camp news are added and the paper is printed by the respective newspapers with appropriate headings for the camps where it is circulated.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

In a leaflet issued by Edith P. Flanders, State Superintendent, the following declaration of the necessity of work on the part of the Union is made:

We follow in Europe's footsteps in building up great army and navy defenses, and pretend, in the face of her colossal mistake, that it is to preserve peace. Congress has just appropriated for defense a sum stated to exceed in amount that of all the European nations combined for the past ten years. We are putting our trust in "an arm of flesh," and forgetting that "with us is the Lord our God to help us and to fight our battles."

The Woman's Temperance Union stands for spiritual ideals, and the Peace Department calls for workers devoted to the highest ideals in the face of bitter criticism, opposition, and ridicule. New Hampshire is challenged today through you to begin a war against war, which shall never end until "peace on earth, good will to men" prevails and "nations shall not learn war any more."

#### LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL

This is the reincarnation of the Emergency Peace Federation, as it was known before the declaration of war. As stated publicly, its program is mainly one of objection and obstruction. Its demands at the time of its formation were: No conscription; no lowering of income-tax exemption limit; freedom of speech, of assem-

bly, and of the press; full exemption of conscientious objectors; heavy taxes on war profits, and the conscription of wealth. The League contemplates the publication of a weekly news bulletin to all who may apply for it at the editorial office, 120 Boylston street, Boston.

## JOINING THE ISSUE

BALTIMORE, October 24, 1917.

SIR: The author of the article in the October issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* entitled "The Dilemma of the Religious Objector" entirely misapprehends the situation. The "logical dilemma" is within his own brain. To the man who regards God as supreme, and all men as accountable to Him, there is no logical dilemma when mere human authority orders him to disobey God. His position is like that of a citizen of Virginia when he finds that a law of the State conflicts with a law of Congress. He appeals to the Supreme Court, and yet is not disloyal to his own State. When Peter and John were commanded by their ruler not to speak in the name of Jesus, they answered, We ought to obey God rather than men. From that day to this, conscientious objectors have from time to time stood fearlessly before the authorities, ready to suffer imprisonment or death rather than disobey God. Yet our critic says that "the very notion that the purposes of the United States Government can run counter to the purposes of God is ridiculous." Does he believe in the infallibility of our Government? Is that not practically the same thing as the medieval doctrine that "the king can do no wrong?" That is the Kaiser's position today—"Me and God." We grant that the purposes of the U. S. Government are good. But does it follow that its acts are all wise and fair to all kinds and conditions of its citizens? Is it not liable to mistakes, and to be unjust to some? Can we be sure that all of its acts have the Divine approval?

Our critic argues that the duty to bear arms in support of government follows from Christ's injunction to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." He fails to note that Christ was speaking to the question whether it was right to pay *tribute* to Cæsar—a very different matter from bearing arms to take life. For the first two hundred years after Christ the Christians generally considered it wrong to bear arms, the usual answer being that of the Roman soldier who, when he was converted, said, "I am a Christian, and therefore I cannot fight," and was executed rather than bear arms. Tertullian wrote: "In disarming Peter, Christ unbelted every soldier. . . . He proclaims that he that uses the sword shall perish with the sword. . . . Shall a son of peace take part in battle?" Such was the view of the early Christians.

But, again, our critic claims that Christ's command to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's implies that the commands of government are to be obeyed as far as they relate to outward conduct and not to spiritual matters. If this is correct as to one government, why not to other governments? And it would follow that our Revolutionary fathers should have obeyed their sovereign, and, in fact, that all the heroes of liberty were disobeying God in refusing obedience to their rulers. If, on the other hand, they were justified under the circumstances, where is the line to be drawn between right compliance with authority and right

refusal to obey? Must not the matter be settled for each man by an appeal to his own supreme court, the law of God as he understands it, the law written in his heart and conscience? There is no more loyal citizen than the genuine religious objector, for, besides the sentiment of patriotism, he feels under religious obligation to obey the Government as far as he can. If he is ordered to do something in violation of his conscience, he will simply decline and suffer the penalty without resistance; so that he cannot rightly be called disloyal, for he desires to serve in some way other than military.

I suggest that our critic study the underlying principles of the Reformation and their logical development by Fox and Penn: the principle that the individual conscience must be free; that human law cannot make that thing right which by divine law is wrong; that religion cannot be divorced from conduct; that a man can only be known by his fruits, the Christian by manifesting the spirit of Christ, who went about doing good, showing forgiveness to his enemies and love to all men. Can war be carried on in this spirit? If not, we cannot, as loyal to Christ, be parties to war; at the same time, as loyal to our country, we submit to the penalties imposed by it, and pay our share of the taxes and take more than our share of the burden of relieving war sufferers. We believe that God can overthrow tyrants and bring about peace without calling on those who desire to live in the spirit of Christ to violate the law of love toward all men, even their enemies, and that he is the best citizen of earth whose citizenship is in heaven.

JOHN C. THOMAS.

[The writer of the article in question wishes to apologize if his phrase, "That the purposes of the United States Government can run counter to the purposes of God is ridiculous," is as ambiguous as the above writer makes it seem. His meaning was and is, "A temporal power cannot frustrate the will of God," since the will of God is the spiritual infinite. The writer would beg this reader and other readers to believe that his article was not written as a flippant defense of the Government, but as a sincere attestation of his faith in the power and permanence of divine wisdom and love. This faith is based upon the same foundation as that of the Psalmist who sang: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." If the reader does not believe that perfect confidence in God is powerful, even in the "shadow," or imminence, of death (to others as to oneself), to avert all evil (either from or against oneself), then, of course, he will find no meaning either in the article in question or in this endeavor to restate its meaning. If this is not accepted as a fundamental fact, from which all other facts may be orientated and by which their truth may be tested, then no amount of exegetical argument will prove anything, either for the writer or the reader.]

"The *ADVOCATE* is a big help in overcoming the feeling which unwise pacifism has brought against us, and I shall send around my allotment of *ADVOCATES* to people who most need to know what the American Peace Society in these days is like."—From a New England member.

"I am reading with a good deal of interest what is said in the *ADVOCATE* as to the attitude of the American Peace Societies; this, in a general way, helps me in my work here.—F. Maddison, Secretary International Arbitration League, founded by William Randal Cremer, 39 Victoria street, London, S. W. 1.